

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP "DIEMNAH".
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London or Steamship *Marie* and *Elbe*, from Havre or Steamship *Elbe*, and from Bordeaux or Steamship *Frederic Moul*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns at Bowring, whence they may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless instruction is received from the Consignee before 12 m.p.m. To-day (Friday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday the 8th instant, at noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at one cent per packet per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 9th instant (Saturday), or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1880. 105

SHIRE LINE OF STREAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. CARMARTHENSHIRE,
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP,
LONDON, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before noon to-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 3rd instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 28, 1880. 168

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PRANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Trident*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by land are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk in the Godowns of the HOKKOKHAN KOKUEN WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD. at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th February will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are requested to present all Claims for damages and/or shortages not later than the 12th February, otherwise they will not be recognized.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHEWS & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 20, 1880. 177

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers,
Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VORLANDER'S CELEBRATED
BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES;
RÉGÉ'S LIQUID AND OTHER COMPASSES;
ADMIRALTY & IMRAT CHARTS;
NAUTICAL BOOKS.

ENGLISH SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
CHRISTOF & CO.'S ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY
in great variety.

I A M O N D S

— AND —
DIAMOND JEWELLERY,
A Splendid Collection of the Latest London
PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 745

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, Ltd.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.
12 u. 2 p.m. half hour.

3 to 7 u. quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.45 and 11 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 a.m. 12½ to 2 p.m. every half hour.
3 to 7 u. every quarter of an hour.
Special CARDS may be obtained on applica-
tion to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-
Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the
Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, January 2, 1880. 2

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(FORMERLY ATTACHED APPRENTICE AND
LATERLY ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European
and American patients and friends,
has TAKEN THIS OFFICE formerly occu-
pied by Dr. Rogers,

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Sole Address

2, DUDDELL STREET,
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1880. 66

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL QUIET.

Intimations.

To Let.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL \$300,000,
DIVIDED INTO 30,000 SHARES OF
\$10 EACH.

OF WHICH 15,000 SHARES ARE OFFERED
TO THE PUBLIC.

The remaining 15,000 Shares have been
taken up on the same terms as
the Shares now offered to the Public.

Payment to be made as follows:

ON APPLICATION \$1.
ON ALLOTMENT \$1.

The Balance at call (on One Month's notice
being given) as required to meet drafts
for purchase of Plant and other-
wise for the purposes and the
extension of the business a
of the Company.

Applications for Shares, accompanied by a
deposit of \$1 per Share, must be sent
to THE HONGKONG AND SHANG-
HAI BANKING CORPORATION
on or before the 12th day of
February, 1880.

Directors:

THE HONORABLE JOHN BELL IRVING,
The HONORABLE CATCHICK PAUL
CHATER.

THE VISCOUNT HENDYKE LAYTON,
HENRY LESTER DALMIPPLE, Esq.
LORENZ POESNECKER, Esq.

AND
ALFRED PARKER STOKES, Esq.

Directors:

THE HONORABLE JOHN BELL IRVING,
The HONORABLE CATCHICK PAUL
CHATER.

THE VISCOUNT HENDYKE LAYTON,
HENRY LESTER DALMIPPLE, Esq.
LORENZ POESNECKER, Esq.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Agents:

SHARP, JOHNSON AND
STOKES.

THE principal object for which this
Company has been formed is to supply
the city of Victoria, Kowloon and the Peak
with the ELECTRIC LIGHT. A subsidiary
object is the supply of electric motor power
wherever it may be required, and negotiations
are now being carried on with the
Government to supply the necessary power
for pumping water from the Albany Tank
to a reservoir or tank to be established at
the Peak or at the Kowloon.

The advantages of the Electric Light
are so well recognized that but little need
be said on this subject.

It is however, peculiarly adapted for use here on account
of its being almost entirely free from heat
and unaffected by wind, and also on account
of its almost perfect freedom from danger
by fire.

Estimates of working expenses, cost of
supply, &c., have been carefully gone into,
and the Directors have no doubt that the
light will be accepted at rates which will com-
pare favourably with the price paid for gas
in the Colony, while for quality, power and
convenience, the light will be much superior
to any other kind of lighting.

In the estimates are included cost of suf-
ficient engine power, plant, &c., for the
Street Lighting on the well-known Arc
System. Negotiations for the great project
of success, are now being carried on with the
Government for a contract for this purpose.

A very suitable site for the Engine-house
required for the Machinery has been pur-
chased and will be made over to the
Company at cost price.

It is proposed to order from England at
once the necessary plant and dynamos on
the latest and most approved principles
adopted in England and America. The
London Electric Supply Company are at
present engaged in installing in London a
plant to supply 250,000 lights on this
principle.

The Income will of course depend much
on the number of lights supplied, but as
the price will be light for light, less than
gas, there can be no doubt that the electric
light will generally adopt.

It is believed that the Company will be able to pay a
satisfactory dividend, and the dividend will
increase with the increase in the demand
for the light.

The value of the shares has been fixed at
\$10 with the view of bringing the shares
within the reach of all the community
who are likely to use the light, and who
will thus have a better opportunity of be-
coming shareholders than if the shares were of
a higher value. It is intended that as
soon as possible a dividend will be paid.

No promotion money will be paid.

For prospects and for forms of applica-
tion for shares, apply to the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1880. 143

NOTICE.

To-day's Advertisements.

To Let.

TO LET.—
(With Early Possession.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, January 25, 1880. 147

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 3, WEST TERRACE.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, January 29, 1880. 176

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, December 12, 1880. 206

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, January 29, 1880. 211

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, January 29, 1880. 216

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, January 29, 1880. 221

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, January 29, 1880. 226

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, January 29, 1880. 231

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, January 29, 1880. 236

TO LET.—
(Entry 1st March next.)

NOS. 1, 2 & 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to

This *N. & O. Daily News* of 29th ult. says:—

We hear that on Saturday the China Inland Mission received advice of £200 remitted from London for the Famine Fund. This sum will be forwarded to Chefoo, for the Shantung districts, by first steamer.

On the 30th and 31st December the head eunuch received instructions from H. M. the Empress that she desired to have some partakes of the ice at the South Lake, or *Nan Hui*. She directed that the various princesses of the palace be summoned to accompany her, and certain eunuchs were to go and push the "ice coach" on which H. M. was to recline herself. A party of palace maidens was also ordered to wait upon Her Majesty.—*Shi Pao*.

We are still waiting for Edison's Phonograph, but meantime we learn from the *Japan Mail* that the Graphophone, a similar invention by Messrs Graham Bell (the inventor of the Telephone) and Tainter, has already reached Japan. It is a thing like a gramophone which can speak while a piano, clear, distinct, and in short perform any and every evolution within the range of the human voice. It is simplicity itself, and only costs thirty dollars. The operator puts in a little cylinder of card-board, which costs only two cents and holds a thousand words, and talks in it in an ordinary voice, working the treadle meanwhile. In fact he puts his foot into it whenever he opens his mouth. The card is taken out, and may be sent by post for two cents. When the recipient wants to read it, he puts it in his machine, puts the end of his name, works the treadle, and hears his correspondence. Until the 21st of last September he lived in Shin-Jam-cho, Tokyō, under the care of Mr Nagai Kichitaro, and between that date and the instant, when he was arrested, he contrived to communicate with the Commissioner of Customs here, that they are perfectly satisfied we are in earnest and will do our best to the revenue of China will not be defrauded. I hope that a dividend and bonus which is proposed by your Board will meet with your approval. Of course we must not always think that we will be able to declare a bonus. We must not be so sanguine; but if it is possible to do so, you may depend it will be done by the Board.

That great things are looked for when a certain large Landed Estate Company is formed, with an enormous capital, and when the sweeping changes are made by the Praya Reclamation and the Military exodus; but it is by no means so certain as residents of moderate means could wish, that these various movements will restore to us house accommodation at the modest figure of say \$10 per room per month.

That these considerations ought to induce the Governor to care for the coast, was clear by throwing stones against the window of the "shadowed" house; after which almost any opening, however narrow, would give him access. The robbery of five or six caskets from No. 88 was his doing. It was to be remembered that the boxes after removal from the hull, were left hidden in the stable, and that the police, discovering this, lay in wait till the thief came to fetch them, and then pounced upon him. But Komori was too clever to let himself be caught thus. It was one of his accomplishments that came for the coats and to hand the hands of the constables. How Komori was ultimately seized we have not learned, but his record is evidently quite familiar to the police. He stole, they say, five gold watches, about a hundred articles of clothing, numbers of silver watches, rings set with diamonds and so forth, and other valuables. These should be said to Chinese dealers in second-hand goods, exceedingly low. The authorities are accordingly corresponding with the Chinese Council of Yokohama on the subject.—*Japan Mail*.

The effects of anti-Chinese legislation in the United States are thus described in the *New York Star*:—The Chinese Exclusion Act, which was passed in the last days of the session, with much lack of dignity, by the votes of both parties, was generally conceded to be a hasty and perhaps wanton affront to a great power which ought to be one of our best neighbours and largest customers. That Act virtually abrogated the treaty we had ourselves signed, and exceeded its scope. The authorities are accordingly corresponding with the Chinese Council of Yokohama on the subject.—*Japan Mail*.

In too many cases, indeed, those responsible for which colonial funds were responsible have been compelled, whilst those which are chargeable to the Imperial Exchequer have been neglected. It is true that our gun-producing power has hitherto been inadequate to meet the demands made upon it; but now that it has been extended, it may reasonably be hoped and anticipated that no time will be lost in carrying out our share of agreements whose non-performance is both discreditable to the national honour and dangerous to national safety. For the satisfaction of the taxpayers, it may be added that a total sum of under £17,000 is all that is necessary for armaments to meet all reasonable requirements for defence for many years.

Mr George Jamison, Acting Judge for the *China Mail*, gave judgment in Yokohama on the 15th instant in a rather important shipping case. The ship *Brynhilde* was chartered in May, 1888, to bring a cargo of coal and coke from Cardiff to Yokohama for a sum of £3,100, of which £1,000 was to be paid by way of advance eight days after the departure, and the remainder on the delivery of the cargo less cost of the coal short delivered. The Captain signed bills of lading for 1,698 tons of coal and 549 tons of coke, which were sent by Matheson & Co. of London to Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Yokohama, and the cost drawn for at 35s. a ton for the coal, and 47s. 6d. a ton for the coke, f. & i. less the sum of £3,100, which was paid by the *Brynhilde* before it was chartered, and the remainder of this sum was to be paid by the *Brynhilde* before it was chartered. The Captain swore at the bar that he had delivered all the coal short delivered, and the remainder on the delivery of the cargo less cost of the coal short delivered. The Captain signed bills of lading for 1,698 tons of coal and 549 tons of coke, which were sent by Matheson & Co. of London to Jardine, Matheson & Co. of Yokohama, and the cost drawn for at 35s. a ton for the coal, and 47s. 6d. a ton for the coke, f. & i. less the sum of £3,100, which was paid by the *Brynhilde* before it was chartered, and the remainder of this sum was to be paid by the *Brynhilde* before it was chartered. 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THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.
GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE SUFFERINGS.

Do Novice writes from Chofoo as follows:—

The distress in this neighbourhood, occasioned by the disastrous floods of August last, is very great, and is fast rendering a crisis. During those floods the whole of the southwest portion of Feng-tien was swept of almost every stalk of grain, while, in the northern provinces of Kirin and Tsing-tau, and the eastern valleys of the southern provinces, the drought of early summer, and the unusually early descent of hoar-frost, have left but a mere fraction of a crop. The consequence is that grain has risen to an almost unprecedented price, and the people who, even in ordinary years, have difficulty in making ends meet, are failing in their efforts to do so now, although they have not suffered directly the loss of houses and crops, while hundreds of thousands, men, women and children, are in a state of abject destitution.

The extent of the territory over which the distress is extreme is very wide, and there's no portion of it that can be more forbidding than the district extending from Mukden southwest to the Tsin-ku river—a distance of 120 li, as the crow flies. During the floods the loss of life and property in this locality was exceptionally heavy, on account of the peculiar nature of the disaster. It was not merely a violent inundation, but a partial destruction to crops and houses in the immediate neighbourhood of the river. It was this; but it was more than this. At a point some 12 li east of Mukden, the Hsin river, being full, suddenly and without an hour's warning, burst its banks, and finding a convenient channel in the marshy hollow known as the Small River, swept westward through part of the east suburb, then entering the south suburb, carried away several hundred yards of the river, and the houses of the kachins.

Great South Gate. Regarding this open plain, the dire and dreadful manner with which the people live, like a wild beast, bent on destruction, and reducing to a bare skeleton, the large margin of suffering remains untouched by any helping hand.

It is perfectly evident, and indeed admitted by the officials themselves, that the native method of distribution is such that only a certain class is reached. The method where corruption is least liable to be indulged in, is that of the district chief, who, but for the moment, is in the shadow of a deity, that after all that has been, and is being, done to meet the distress, a very large margin of suffering remains untouched by any helping hand.

The Governor General of the province has of course taken steps to relieve the distress, and 8 large soup kitchens have been opened at various centres where a bowl of cooked millet is dispensed daily to each applicant. Many thousands of lives will by this means be saved. Of course grievous complaints are made by the people. So voluminous are the fund never reaches the districts, that the most destitute are often left to starve, and the half of those who are being fed are not deserving. So the tale runs. That there is a certain amount of official "squeezing" goes without saying; but a prominent official in the city, who has had a good deal to do with the arrangement for relief, assures me that the method of distribution in the one best adapted, with the funds at their disposal, to effect the greatest good to the greatest number, and the method where corruption is least liable to be indulged in. The Chinese like to be told, but it is not true, that the chief is in the shadow of a deity, that after all that has been, and is being, done to meet the distress, a very large margin of suffering remains untouched by any helping hand.

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miserable dens, writhingly confined, just as you might provide as a kennel for your dog or a cage for a fowl, for In China as elsewhere thousands of women and children are existing, with nothing to eat, and unless something is done to stop it, many must die of sheer starvation.

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are unable to go to the kitchens? What of those who could not walk a mile to save their lives? The ill-clad women and helpless little ones, left to remember if they go they are fed, but if they cannot go, then they may not eat. They are simply outside the range of the native relief systems. It is this.

Margin of unmitigated distress' to which I referred, and in behalf of which I would fain lift up a plea.

Now let me tell you some personal experiences I had last week when I paid a visit to the famine district. Through the kindness of friends in Scotland the sum of £50 was placed at my disposal for distribution. The time at my disposal for this purpose was limited, and the amount I could spend that the little help I gave should be applied with much discrimination was limited. With this in view, I dispatched two trust-worthy men to a district not ten miles from Mukden where the distress was reported to be exceptionally great. They were instructed to operate at a point remote from the native soup kitchens, to investigate carefully the circumstances of the families, and to bring me a list of the most necessitous ones who were not being relieved by the native agencies.

They returned and submitted their report. I then prepared a list of individuals in English. Chinese districts, the number of the village, the name of the family, number of adults and children in each, the circumstances of each family were already fairly well known. I had a comparatively easy task before me. We went from house to house, meeting with sights and hearing tales of want and suffering impossible to describe, and see and used every effort to have aid my people in their distress. We saw the dying pale of fear I ever attempted, the flesh increasing in weight the longer we carried it, and crushing not the body but the heart. The men had carried out my instructions to the letter. They had surely shown the most necessitous cases! I almost wished I had not sent them on before, so that in my personal investigations an occasional ray of light might have come through my path; as it was, the next house seemed always to be in a more lamentable plight than the previous one. Almost without exception the families were reduced to the mere necessities of life, and command that in some cases, nearly the kachins, that the floor was littered with human bones.

The stench from these signs of human misery was sometimes horrible, so bad so that on more than one occasion it was quite out of the question for me to face it. In some of the houses I found a little of the refuse of banchard, in others a little of the husk of buckwheat crushed, a black dust, such as the swine do eat. But in the large majority of cases my search revealed absolutely nothing except water. The

husband was as a general rule absent, 'he had been away for a month in search of work,' or 'he had gone to the camp kitchen to earn a little money.' The wife and helpless little ones, left to remember if they go they are fed, but if they cannot go, then they may not eat. They are simply outside the range of the native relief systems.

It is a general rule, a little difficult to get the old and infirm to go to the camp kitchen to earn a little money. The wife and helpless little ones, left to remember if they go they are fed, but if they cannot go, then they may not eat. They are simply outside the range of the native relief systems.

With many thanks, Yours most fraternally,

JOHN L. NEVINS.
Chefoo, 21st Jan., 1889.

Over this makes the whole amount £1,600 (now £1,700), and besides he has been favoured with a large remittance from home.)

HOW PILLS ARE MADE.

The custom of taking medicine in the form of pills dates far back in history. The object is to enable us to swallow easily in a condensed form medicine which would be otherwise difficult to take. The earliest form of pills was made of the ground huk of rice, porridge, the gift of a neighbour in distress. In those days we had families huddled together in two small chink, the total humanity being forty.

Slung han' fever; it was said.

With many thanks, Yours most fraternally,

JOHN L. NEVINS.
Chefoo, 21st Jan., 1889.

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ROCKS, ETC., WITHOUT COVERS.

ANNUAL:

BANKER'S MAGAZINE.

BONN'S COURIER.

CATALOGUE OF STANDARD WORKS.

CORNILL MAGAZINE.

CHRISTIANITY.

CHRISTIAN LEADER.

C. REGGEBERG'S CALENDAR.

ELECTRICAL REVIEW.

FERNSHAW'S TIMES.

GERMAN BOOKS, &c.

KATHOLIK.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY POST.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

MARINE ENGINEER.

NEW YORK HERALD.

NORDDEUTSCHE (LOYD).

PEOPLES' JOURNAL.

RUSIAN BOOKS, &c.

REFORM SOCIETY.

REVUE UNIVERSITAIRES.

SCANDINAVIAN JOURNAL.

SUNDAY CHURCHMAN.

VOLUNTEER.

WEEKLY BUDGET.

For Merchant Ships.

Let. Pap.

Argus. 1 J. McLeod 1

Astorian. 1 John M. Blakie 1

Atlanta. 1 Kobe Maru 1

Aberdeen. 4 2 City 1

Banca. 4 Lake Greenwood 2

Batan. 1 Leading Wind 1

Bangkok. 1 Mercury 2

Barrow. 1 Manuel, Bk. 1

Coronet. 4 Medio 1

Corona T. G. O. 3 Nassau, Mass. 4

Earl. 1 Orient, s.s. 1

Fedorov. s.s. 1 Paketben, s.s. 1

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Fulham. s.s. 2 Ringwood, s.s. 1

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Hydra, s.s. 1 Socorro, s.s. 2

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THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CITY

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Through Passage Tickets granted to

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First-class Fares granted as follows:—

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Passengers by this Line have the option of proceeding overland by the Southern Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific and connecting Lines, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

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embarking at San Francisco for China

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This discount does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. on the day before sailing.

Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, January 17, 1889. 100

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